

DOLE GETS A DIVORCE

Makes Sensational Charges in Court.

Hon. E. P. Dole, ex-Attorney General of Hawaii, was granted a divorce by Judge De Bolt yesterday on the ground of "extreme cruelty." A dismissal was filed by Mrs. Eleanor G. Dole of her suit against Attorney General Dole for separate maintenance, and Mrs. Dole herself left on the China Saturday. She made no defense, though the allegations against her were of anything but a pleasant nature. It is probable that some sort of settlement was made with Mrs. Dole prior to her leaving, as the divorce suit went virtually by default.

The divorce proceedings for some reason or other were kept secret. The papers were apparently served on Mrs. Dole last Thursday as on that evening depositions were taken in the case, which must have been started prior to that day. The papers were not filed until yesterday afternoon at which time also the trial was held, and the decree granted.

The allegations in the petition were of a sensational nature, but hardly equal to the testimony which was introduced in proof of them. The complaint set out the marriage in San Francisco and then charged various acts of cruelty. It was alleged that plaintiff was much in love with defendant, but that she treated him with contempt, and spurned all of his advances. It was alleged also that she called him names, that she insulted his friends so as to drive them away, and various acts of the same kind were set out. Plaintiff alleged that he was caused great mental anguish by such actions on the part of his wife, and that he became ill as a result of it and was unable to attend to his duties as Attorney General.

There was a stipulation for the trial of the case yesterday afternoon and Mr. Dole was represented by J. J. Dunne and Judge Stanley, while E. M. Watson appeared for Mrs. Dole, who was not in court.

After reading the complaint Mr. Dunne introduced a deposition by Mrs. M. M. Estee. She testified simply that she had met the defendant at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Dole and that Mrs. Dole had always treated her husband in an offensive manner, and often caused him much annoyance. She testified further that Mr. Dole had always behaved like a gentleman, but she had never seen Mrs. Dole treat him decently. On cross-examination by Mr. Watson at the time the deposition was taken Mrs. Estee stated that she had never heard any of the language used as upon such occasions she would cast down her eyes and talk to the judge.

Mr. Dole then took the stand and told in narrative and in detail the story of his marital troubles. He testified that his life had been a "hideous nightmare and a mental hell" since his marriage. He related a conversation he had with Mrs. Dole directly after their marriage, when before retiring he had told her that he wanted her to be happy and asked that she kneel down and pray with him for such happiness. "You can pray if you want to, I am going to sleep," said Mrs. Dole. And with that she went to bed and turned her back upon him.

He said that from the first his wife treated him with contempt, that she merely tolerated him. He related one instance of his stay at his uncle's house in Waikiki as illustrative of this. He had worn a collar on the evening before and had put it on again the next morning for a ride to town. She remonstrated with him and objected to his wearing the collar. "No gentleman would wear a collar a second time," Mr. Dole said his wife told him. "Every gentleman changes his linen at least once a day." She then threatened to leave for San Francisco saying that she was not accustomed to men of his kind. The plaintiff also told of an occasion when his wife desired to order more stationery from San Francisco, and he had drawn all of his salary, and had but ten dollars in his pocket, so he could not give her the money she wanted. When he told her this, she told him, according to the testimony, that "he had no business to be poor."

He testified further that he had given his wife \$500 during the first two months of their marriage, for her own use, and that he had never asked what she did with it. When he mentioned that to her she told him it wasn't true, that he had been less than \$300, and he had then shown the amounts given to her.

Mr. Dole said that his wife had also objected to his clothes, to the fit of his trousers, and had told him that he should have his clothes made in San Francisco or New York. She told him his "trousers were not decent" that he had "no style" and that she wasn't accustomed to associate with such men. She referred to Honolulu as a "jay town" and she said the "people are too slow and missionary for me" and "I won't live with you any longer."

He referred also to an occurrence at the Waikiki Annex, where his wife wanted him to order liquor, and he had told her that the laws of the Territory

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HOW HONOLULU FIGHTS CHOLERA AT ZAMBOANGA

An Interesting Letter From Former School Inspector Henry S. Townsend of Mindanao.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., Dec. 27, 1902.

Dr. W. D. Moore, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Will:

You already know that I have been engaged in the cholera fight, but you do not know how completely it has filled up my time. Neither do you know how hard we have been hit. Zamboanga is a small town, but it is the center of a considerable population, there being about ten thousand people within five or six miles of this place say the area of Honolulu District. When the death rate in this area came to be from fifty to sixty a day, (corresponding with a death rate of two hundred and fifty to three hundred a day in Honolulu,) some of us volunteered to undertake to inspect, clean up, and disinfect the place. In this work we have met with some trifling difficulties which you can appreciate. In the first place almost all the people believed that they did not have cholera, but that the Americans were poisoning them. This, of course, made our welcome at the native houses "equivocal." As the government which we in a way represented sympathized to a considerable extent with the popular belief on this subject, we had to feel our way with the utmost caution. As a reminder to us of the need of caution, one of the army officers located at this place was attacked one evening while riding on a public street. The officer accepted the challenge, implied in a stone in the side of the head with such alacrity that the attacking party beat a hasty and undignified retreat. The same night one of our teachers had a "guard" of thirty or forty men stationed around his house, to see if he was a bad man, as was afterwards explained. Since he kept his light burning and held a repeating rifle across his knees, it was decided that he was not. This difficulty has for the most part disappeared in the immediate environs of the town, the responsibility for the poisoning having been transferred to the Tagalogs. Now the whole belief in poisoning seems to be disappearing. In the more remote barrios, however, the Americans and the Tagalogs still have to bear the blame to a great extent. One Tagalog was arrested and brought to trial in this town for poisoning the river from which the water supply comes. The evidence consisted in two bottles, one found in the river and the other in the house of the Tagalog. The course of reasoning seemed to be somewhat like this: "Why should that bottle have been placed in the river, unless it contained poison intended to kill the people? Who should wish to kill the people except a Tagalog? If a Tagalog, then who could it be except the one living nearest? Finally a mysterious bottle was found by the police in the house of the nearest Tagalog, and what should it contain if not more poison?" The end of all was that the Tagalog was brought into court, where an American judge presided, and the whole structure of evidence was shattered by the discovery that the mysterious bottle contained only tooth-powder. The American judge ordered the prisoner released. Yet this ridiculous turn of affairs did not remove the suspicion from the Tagalogs, and they are still laboring under it in the outer barrios. It is reported that three of them have been killed on suspicion about twelve miles from here, and the report seems to have good evidence back of it. When I first started out to inspect etc., the people feared me exceedingly. Women would cover up their mouths and noses on my approach, and when I happened to get between children and their doors they would run into the thickets like rabbits, screaming at the tops of their voices. I had with me a petty native official who seemed to believe in me firmly, and it was very humiliating to have to listen to his assurances at every house that I was not there to poison the people, and in fact that I had no poison with me. Now this fear has almost disappeared in the section of the country where I have been working, yet I was reminded of it to-day by three women who covered up their mouths and noses on my approach. At first we had no disinfectants except lime, and the people were suspicious of that because I had thoughtlessly run my hands into it as it lay in the cart. I actually disinfected one house, as far as was possible, with water made boiling hot on the stove which they had, and in a bottle which they furnished. After we secured carbolic acid, however, I managed to get it into use in most cases. The houses of the country are of such construction that I have never yet seen one that it would be practicable to fumigate, so the washing down with disinfectants is about our limit in cases where the dread disease has done its work.

I never saw a case of cholera till I started out on this work, and I tell you that the more I see of it the more I fear it. Yet I have to do more and more of the work of disinfecting with my own hands, and in the process of this work I have to expose myself more and more. Off-set this, however, with the fact that I am more and more careful in the treatment of my person and my clothes after such exposure as I have to endure. When the assignment of places was made, the surgeon in charge remarked that there was more cholera in Tetuan than in any other place, so he thought he would send me there. The first day I had sixteen cases, but have never had so many any other day. In the three weeks that I have been at this work, I have disinfected more than fifty houses, and have never yet had a new case in a house thus disinfected. This fact has come to the knowledge of the natives, and most of them are willing to draw the conclusion that I am not there to poison them, or at least that I am not sufficiently skillful in this diabolical work to be worthy of much fear. In many cases I seem to be welcomed with genuine enthusiasm. I have not had a case in my original territory for five and a half days. This has given me time to go beyond these borders, and in this way have found sufficient work to occupy nearly my whole time. The area inspected must be yet further enlarged, or we shall lose all we have gained, for the other inspectors have been nearly as fortunate in this matter as I, while the cholera is still raging just beyond our boundaries.

In this work I have come into contact with what must be the hard side of a physician's life. I have seen a widow vainly trying to care for her dying child and look after an infant and a large number of other children not yet attacked. I have seen three orphans, the oldest probably five, trying to prepare and eat their breakfast, alone in the room with the corpse of their mother. I have seen a widow lay down her dying infant that she might take a last look upon all that remained of her first-born, a lad of twelve. Fear cholera! Of course I do.

KING EDWARD IS PROSTRATED BY SUDDEN ILLNESS

Godfrey Hunter Jr., Acquitted of the Murder of William Fitz- gerald in Guatemala.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WINDSOR, Feb. 2.—King Edward has been prostrated by a sudden illness and all functions are postponed.

Young Hunter Acquitted.

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 2.—Godfrey Hunter, Jr., has been acquitted of the murder of Wm. Fitzgerald, whom he shot and killed in November last. Hunter was the son of the American minister and Fitzgerald, also an American, was reputed to be a spy in the service of the Guatemalan government. Fitzgerald had made sensational charges against the elder Hunter.

A Venezuelan Deadlock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Allies demand preference in the payment of their claims against Venezuela, but are willing to leave thirty per cent for the costs of administration. Minister Bowen has rejected the proposal.

Miles Meets Roberts.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a dinner given tonight by Secretary White, General Miles met Lord Roberts and other generals of the British Army.

Thirteen Loyal Districts.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Thirteen districts of Ireland have been relieved of the operations of the Crimes Act.

The Operators Testify.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The anthracite operators have finished their testimony in rebuttal.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SANTIAGO, Chili, February 2.—The German Minister to this country is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The House appropriation bill recommends that \$3,000,000 be appropriated by the United States to relieve the general distress in the Philippines.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Owing to the excessive supplies on hand, the sugar refineries at Jersey, Yonkers and Brooklyn have closed down. All others have been reduced to working half time.

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 2.—Thirteen persons are reported to have been burned to death on Malcolm Island. Malcolm is a small island in Queen Charlotte Sound, off the northern coast of Vancouver Island.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, February 2.—There were 100 deaths from yellow fever at this place during the month of January. Thomas Nast, the famous American cartoonist, who was the United States consul at this place, was among the victims of this disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The Allies have presented a counter proposition to the terms already suggested for the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble. It is understood that this measure is a compromise. The terms have not been made public by the State Department.

Beside my fear of cholera, I have had some cause for anxiety on account of the fear which the natives have entertained for me. A Filipino's bolo is a very convenient weapon, and his excitement becomes very great at times. As I look back over some of my experiences, the wonder is that I did not feel more anxiety. Yet that is about all a thing of the past. Undoubtedly the inspectors have been in much more danger from Filipinos than from cholera.

Of course we had difficulty in getting things to move in the first place. With slight modification you might apply to our situation the lines of Kipling:

"It does not agree with the Christian's health
To hustle the Aryan brown;
For the Christian files, and the Aryan smiles,
And he weareth the Christian down."

After the whole force of inspectors was made up it took us three days to get authority to act; and after we got the authority, liverymen, policemen, officials, and people generally were provokingly slow about everything. These people do not know when to hurry any better than the Americans know when to take things easy. For the first few days I nearly made myself sick trying to make things hum, till my ears rang with the closing lines of the little poem from which I have just quoted:

"And the end of the fight is a tombstone white,
With the name of the late deceased
And the epitaph drear, 'A fool lies here
Who tried to hustle the East.'"

The subject of cholera has monopolized this letter, so you may guess what is most on my mind at present. Well, let us hope the time will be short till it will all be but a memory.

Yours very truly,
HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

GRAND JURY WILL JUDGE

Kauai Police Are Investigated by Brown.

Police affairs on Kauai are being ventilated within the department and out on the Garden Isle, and the coming session of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of that district will have to do with the straightening out of the matter. The charges and rumors were the cause of the trip of High Sheriff Brown recently, and he has made a report which is now in the hands of the Attorney General, and as well has ordered the suspension from office of Deputy Sheriff Crowell of Waimea.

There were two kinds of charges laid before the department, affecting the conduct of affairs on the northern island. Of these the most serious was one contained in a statement laid before the department by E. Omsted, of Waimea where Sheriff Coney has not too many friends. In this specification it was alleged that Sheriff Coney had obtained \$1,000 from a Chinese merchant of Waimea, Ah Ko, on the specific promise that he would permit the Oriental business man to conduct a lottery. The lottery however was not allowed to run and in consequence there were threats of suits and the claim was put in the hands of Omsted for pushing. Sheriff Brown said yesterday that he found that about the time that the money was secured from the Chinese merchant, which Coney admits and which he claims was in the nature of a legitimate loan, made in the ordinary course of business, Sheriff Coney embarked in the fishing business in Nawiliwili, which enterprise means considerable investment and as well earns a fair revenue. He is convinced that the explanation of the Sheriff of Kauai is the correct one, and that the enmity of the anti-Coney faction of Waimea, is at the bottom of the attack, Omsted having been superseded in the office of deputy under orders of Coney.

As to Deputy W. O. Crowell, the Sheriff feels that the young man did act improperly and he has put it up to the grand jury to say if there was felonious intent in the transactions. The entire affair grows out of the present exhaustion of the incidental fund of the police department, with consequent orders to Sheriffs of other islands to cease drawing against it, and further orders to Crowell from his superior to prosecute gamblers. In trying to do the latter Crowell, who had worked in the local police office for three years before being promoted, found that he would have to pay informers. To get the money he compelled the men arrested to pay in \$15 as bail and paid out \$5 of this to the informer, leaving the \$10 stand as the government's possession. This will be investigated by the grand jury and if Crowell is indicted, he will be prosecuted to the extent of the law, while if he is declared innocent of intent to defraud, he will be reinstated in his office. The report of High Sheriff Brown to the Attorney General, bearing upon these cases and his letter suspending Crowell from office are as follows:

BROWN MAKES REPORT.

High Sheriff's Office.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13, 1903.
E. P. Dole, Esq., Attorney General, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.
Dear Sir: In re complaints against J. H. Coney, Sheriff of Kauai, and W. O. Crowell, Deputy Sheriff of Waimea, and concerning which you advised me to visit Kauai and investigate, I beg to report the result of my visit and investigations to be as follows:

1st. In re alleged stuffing of Waimea Police Pay Roll, I find that such has not been done. The pay roll in question is signed by a certain native who is not known as a regular officer, but who does special duty and from his salary of forty dollars per month pays specials and informers as occasion may require the Deputy Sheriff to hire them.

2nd. In re false returns of ball money, I find the facts as follows: Thirty-four persons were at different times arrested for gambling during the month of December last, and bail to the amount of fifteen dollars each accepted by the Deputy Sheriff.

Five dollars of each said amount the Deputy Sheriff retained to pay informers in said cases, the balance, ten dollars, being made to appear as amount of bail deposited, and afterwards ordered forfeited upon non-appearance of defendants in court.

In this way one hundred and seventy dollars was retained which should have been turned into court.

The Deputy Sheriff holds receipts from different informers for this amount, and states in defense that he was during November last instructed by Sheriff Coney to arrest and prosecute gambling cases whenever and wherever he could, and that to successfully do so required the hiring of informers, and he (the Deputy Sheriff) considered it right and proper to pay such expenses out of the ball money.

I have ordered him to pay into court this month the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, and the district magistrate declare same forfeited as balance in original cases.

I believe the action of Deputy Sheriff Brown in these cases not to have been felonious, but a mistake by him in his management.

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